

MAILS by the
The Contract P.
dispatched
Europe, &c.
22d April, at
will be open
Letters
Newspapers,
on the 21st
the 21st April
lowing morn-
All Letters post-
the 22d April
addition to
Late Fee of 6
Office is 6
Books, or 4
April.
Further, late let-
dressed to be
Marseilles or
posted on bo-
to 6.50 a.m.
of 48 cents
postage, after
received.
Sealed Boxes con-
of Box Hold-
now set a
the East Side
All correspondence
payment is con-
in Hongkong
Insufficiently-stamp-
the United Kingdom
charged with a
addition to the
Letters posted after
will not be for-
Fee as well as
Letters insufficiently
addressed to be
not be forward-
ed and return-
as possible, or
given that such
9 p.m. on the 2
ed until after 2
Postage Stamps at
upper right hand
poundage, exam-
may be used in
when the Stamp
the late Fee
lower left-hand
All transactions in
lar will be com-
scribed by the
the Proclamation
1864, and no
therein specific
or given in cas-
of a Dollar.
Payment for Post-
Bank Notes.
General Post-
Hongkong, April

HOUSES

TO
FOUR Large Ro-
above the Old
44, Queen's Road,
Messrs C. Hoek &
taken on the 1st of
For Terms, &c.,
Hongkong, Novem

THE Premises sit-
Stanley Street
pied by Messrs H. J.
For particulars, ap-
LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 5th St

TO B
A SHOP, situated
Queen's Road,
Fittings complete.
N.B.—Two First
had with above, if re-
Address "42," if a
pansary.
Hongkong, Novem

LIGHTERAGE
THE Undersigned
Cotton, Lico, &
obtainable, in their
the same on STORA-
nite godowns, &c., &c.
ROB. S.
Hongkong, March

TO
THE OFFICE and
the corner of W-
Streets, and at pre-
Messrs ELMENHOFF &
For particulars, ap-
GIBB, L.
Hongkong, March

TO
A HOUSE in Spring
four Rooms at
\$28 per month.
Apply at the Victo-
Hongkong, March

TO
TWO HOUSES
Spring Gardens,
downs, rent moderate.
Apply to
LAMBERT,
Hongkong, 5th St

TO
THE PREMISES
What, lately
Augustine Heard &
be taken on the 1st of
For further particu-
Hongkong, Decem

TO B
A HOUSE in Queen-
a good view of
North side. The Ho-
Rooms with Bath Ro-
and back, Kitchens,
Godowns on ground.
Apply to
Hongkong, Februa

TO B
THE BUSINESS PL-
occupied by M. A.
BERG & Co., consisting
Offices, and spacious
Possession to be had
Apply to
Hongkong, Februa

Insurances.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3, 1 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, 2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Assurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 1 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 1 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, 2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 1/2 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, 2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1 per cent.
Three months, 1 1/2 do.
Six months, 2 do.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3, 1 " " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6, 1 1/2 " " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.
THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3, 1 " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6, 1 1/2 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding One Month, 1 per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 1 1/2 per cent.
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, 2 per cent.
Above Six Months, the full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.
The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, June 27, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Subscribed Capital, £250,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £200,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool,
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
£2 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.
The utmost liberality practiced in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
Rees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional misstatements.
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

AGE.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION.	WITH PARTICIPATION.
15	£3 19 8	£4 5 6
20	4 3 8	4 9 4
25	4 8 2	4 14 2
30	4 13 11	4 19 9
35	5 0 0	5 6 2
40	5 8 0	5 14 1
45	6 17 11	6 4 6
50	6 11 7	6 18 3
55	7 11 1	8 0 4
60	8 16 0	9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.
For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, April 1, 1863.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent has been declared on the Net Premium contributed by the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Pootung, and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

DE OOSTERVELD SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF DATVIA.
SARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea and Fire Risks on the usual terms.
SIEM-SEN & Co.,
Hongkong, August 1866.

SARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
ROYAL & Co.,
Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.
OLYMPIANT & Co.,
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

Insurances.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referees, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China,
Hongkong, June, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1850.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to.
ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.
Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co., Macao, " E. L. LANGA, Esq., Amoy, " Messrs BOYD & Co., Fuchuan, " Messrs KINNEAR & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co. Agents,
Hongkong, May 22, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchuan, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all further information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOOTT, Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT WATMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, on the 1st of April, 1868.
By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

At the request of the Undersigned, A. Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurances Companies:—
Phoenix Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs MARGESON & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, Secretary,
Shanghai, September 28, 1867.

BANKS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman, — GEORGE JOHN HELLARD, Esq. Deputy Chairman, — GEO. F. BEARD, Esq. W. H. FORSTER, JR., JULIUS MENNER, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq. SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq. A. JOSEPH, Esq. WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong, ... Victor Kressner, Esq. Chief Manager, Shanghai, ... David Macdonald, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, — London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 per cent. " "
" 12 " 4 per cent. " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSNER, Chief Manager.
Officers of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

Docks.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at Hongkong and WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.
The Docks are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five Hours, and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 18½ feet at Spring Tides.
The WORK SHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repair of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.
The Stores in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.
A STEAM TOW always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.
All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Fraya, Hongkong.
J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary.
N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessels seeking reason to complain of the Work done in the Dock, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.
THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship-owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.
DOCK No. 1.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 880 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18½ "
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 400 feet.
Breadth, 90 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "
do. Neap Tides, 21½ "

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 560 feet.
Breadth, 80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 16½ ft.
do. Neap Tides, 13½ ft.
This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE.
Length, 340 feet.
Breadth, 60 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
do. Neap Tides, 15 "
The above are the largest Docks in China and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Cranes, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.
Built of WOOD.
Length, 260 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "
do. Neap Tides, 11 "
Fitted with Cranes and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length, 164 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12½ "
do. Neap Tides, 9½ "

DOCK E.
Length, 120 feet.
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "
do. Neap Tides, 8 "
D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repair of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Surging, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale, and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.
Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.
STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessities for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam Tug *Yank* (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Fire Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock Fire of charge, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, d'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeking reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

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Postmaster General
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occasionally posted
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vegetables, bunches
plants, spurs, knives,
pieces of machinery,
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W. MITCHELL,
Editor General,
1868.

SPATCH.
Yokohama—Per H.
to-morrow, the 14th

SHIPPING.

SALES.
H. B. M. gun-boat,
Apr. 3.
Brit. ship, 730, Den-
8, Ballast—Borneo

Frch. barque, 497,
Cape St. James, April
picula Rice.—F&D.

Moon, Brit. barque,
Mar. 29, General.
osa.

Brit. ship, 645, J. Ed-
Cape St. James, March
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our columns are open to all who wish to
address the public on legitimate grounds, but
we do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions of our correspondents.
All communications addressed to this paper
must be accompanied by the name of the
author, not necessarily for publication, but as
a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

THE practice of levelling unmitigated abuse
at all departments, functions, and agencies
of the national administration—always
peculiarly British pastime—has never
been more popular and apparently more
profitable than during the last year or
two, which have witnessed the inaugura-
tion of a system that may not unfairly be
designated governmentally public outcry.
As Mr Beale's destruction of the Hyde
Park railings produced the Reform Bill,
so a tirade in the penny papers, on no
matter what subject, is tolerably sure of
arousing the activity of trembling Minis-
ters to instant obedience; and even the
smallest fry in literature have taken
heart of grace, and claimed a share in
dictating some particular paragraph in
the British Constitution of the future.
The very "padding" with which con-
ductors of popular magazines are obliged
to supplement the serial fictions on which
their circulation mainly relies is boldly
devoted to a share in the engrossing
topic; and it must be admitted that in
many instances official neglect or stupid-
ity have been salutarily exposed in the
most unlikely regions of the Press do-
main. For one serious and well-founded
article, however, on a public question of
this kind, there are dozens of wild and
ignorant lucubrations which are best
consigned to immediate oblivion. As a
specimen of this worthless class we are
tempted, notwithstanding, to devote some
attention to an unusually reckless and
foolish article, occurring, to our surprise,
in so respectable a journal as *All the Year
Round*—the excuse for which probably is
that its "conductor" is absent from his
desk, whilst profitably engaged on a tour
of the Jarley's Waxwork description
among the sensation-loving citizens of the
United States, and that the duties of
selecting or rejecting contributions have
fallen into feeble hands. However this
may be, the Number of *All the Year
Round* for January 18th contains a paper
which is everything that a magazine arti-
cle should not be. It is devoted to a
technical subject with the most obvious
ignorance of that subject on the writer's
part. It affects to expose an official
abuse, and its tone has the elegant smack
appropriate to the factitious description
of a prize-fight. It imitates vague hints
of general depravity, affecting an entire
and essential department of the Govern-
ment, and fails to bring forward a single
case in support of the charge it vehemen-
tly advances. At the same time, as a
set-off, it must be admitted that the arti-
cle is likely to prove harmless—by re-
marking unadvisedly to its being
unintelligible dull as well as vulgar.
To any reader of the publication already
indicated it will be unnecessary to add
that the article we refer to is that headed
"Another Species of Official Midge." By
this delightful caption, it appears, the
Foreign Office, from the Secretary of
State downwards through all the rank
of the Diplomatic and Consular Service,
is held up to opprobrium; and the source
of information on which the article is based
is professedly that very recondite work,
the "Foreign Office List," but in reality,
it cannot but be suspected, the declara-
tions of the intelligent tinkers and tailors
who sport in open-air meetings and at
branches of the Reform League. Its
opening sentences are as follows—
"It appears by the Foreign Office
List that we appoint, in different parts
of the world, about one hundred Consular
Judges, who have no knowledge of the
laws they administer. Some of them are
Englishmen, some are foreigners, some
paid, some unpaid, but all alike in this
respect, that they are invested with judi-
cial functions without being in any way
fitted to perform them. They have no
definite principle or regulations to guide
them beyond some confused and contra-
dictory instructions from the Foreign
Office, composed by certain clerks. These
clerks have never received any legal edu-
cation, nor been employed in any manner
whatsoever in the countries for which
they legislate; and, nevertheless, to these
clerks all cases of appeal must be ulti-
mately referred as a last resort in case of
justice. In the places where these
judgeships exist there is no public opin-
ion. There are no newspapers. Any-
thing and everything may be done in a
corner. We have habitually sent out
there, to act as judges of thousands and
tens of thousands of our countrymen
in civil and criminal cases, men who could
not understand one word of the depoi-
tions submitted to them."

Now, if anything in the nature of the
above astounding misstatements "appears
in the Foreign Office List," the character
of that prim statistical publication must
have greatly changed since the last half-
yearly number we have seen. Of all the
strangest of sensational balderdash above-
quoted, it is superfluous to observe, here
in China, that only the fact of a certain
number of consuls and other officers being
appointed by the British Government to
discharge judicial functions (for the most
part, an inconsiderable portion of the
manifest consular duties) in four or five
countries where the extrajudicial privileges
have been secured, makes the slightest
approach to the truth. Readers in China,
with their knowledge of elaborate judicial
machinery culminating in the Supreme
Consular Court at Shanghai, presided

over, as it is, by a distinguished lawyer,
governed by the minute provisions of an
Order in Council (itself framed by the
law-officers of the Crown and sanctioned
by an Act of Parliament), and subject,
in its decision, only to an appeal to the
Privy Council, will dismiss with a smile
the ranting falsehoods about unqualified
officials, "instructions composed by
clerks," and the "last resort in cases of
justice"; but it is well, at the same
time, that a public contradiction should
not on this account be withheld. The
writer, in the sublimity of his ignorance,
or, what seems more probable, in the
indulgence of some personal spite (can he
have been refused the post of door-
keeper's messenger in Whitehall Place?)
has in fact confounded the exceptional
traditions of a bygone age with the
realities of the present day. To him the
appointment nearly half-a-century ago of
Beau Brummell as Vice-Consul at Canton
(with the duties, discharged by deputy,
of a mere passport-agent) is obviously
quite identical with the appointment,
now-a-days, of gentlemen who pass a
compulsory examination, in which Law
takes a prominent part, to a service in
which they graduate through long years
of experience to hold the posts of "con-
sular judges" at such places as Shanghai
or Yokohama, Constantinople or Alexan-
dria. These are the gentlemen who are
"all alike" in being in no way fitted
to perform their duties; and Chief Judges
such as Sir Edmund Hornby in China
and Japan, Mr. Foulque in Egypt,
and the equally practised lawyer who
presides over the British Court at Con-
stantinople, represent the "certain clerks"
of the Foreign Office who alone are sup-
posed to guide the wretched beings whose
prerogative it is to act as judges to "tens
of thousands" of their countrymen! As
if to show that even in impudent calum-
nies such as the foregoing the writer's
audacity is still unexhausted, the perfect-
ly gratuitous falsehood is added that,
where so miserable a state of affairs is
permitted to prevail by a corrupt Govern-
ment, no newspapers exist to expose
the shortcomings of so detestable a sys-
tem. We may leave our flourishing con-
temporaries at Shanghai, including one
exclusively legal organ, beside those in
Japan, to refute this statement for them-
selves; and although in calling attention
to the utterly unfounded character of the
statements made in the article in question
we would not for a moment be under-
stood as claiming more than average effi-
ciency for the consular servants of the
Crown, taken as a body, no excuse can
be needed for undertaking their defence
from unmerited obloquy in a country
where they are brought so prominently
before the public as in China.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from
noticing one more among the many
glaring misstatements with which this
valuable contribution to Mr. Dickens's
magazine abounds. We are told that
"these gentlemen (i. e. the Foreign Sec-
retary and his subordinates) have au-
thorized the wildest system of commercial
taxes and taxes on shipping ever devised."
It appears from the Consular Fee-table
in the Foreign Office List that no less
than thirty-nine fees, and endless subdivi-
sions and repetitions of those fees under
other other names, may be levied upon
every British vessel which trades beyond
the seas to any foreign port. A sick man
may be fined (!) for going to hospital,
fined on coming out again, fined for dis-
playing of putrid food, fined if summoned
before a judge who cannot understand
a word he says (!), fined for being sent
to prison unjustly, fined for coming out
again, put in irons without a hearing
upon a charge quite unintelligible, fined
when discharged from his employment,
fined when shipped again. Of this
choice array of fustian the plain English
is that, by an Act of Parliament passed
in the year 1855, a schedule of fees to be
levied by British Consuls for all notori-
al acts they may be called on to perform was
fixed, the said fees consisting in items
such as two shillings for authenticating
a signature, five shillings for legalizing
a power of attorney or similar document,
two shillings for attesting the engagement
of a seaman (an expense borne by the
owner of the vessel, it is almost needless
to say), and so forth. The writer who
judiciously designates these notori-
al charges as "fines" would apply the same
epithet, no doubt, to the fee levied in
Great Britain for a marriage-license or to
the duty on carriages. The income tax,
most probably, he would, with equal
truth and elegance, describe as a swindle.
As regards the supposed fines for being
sent to prison, whether unjustly or other-
wise, there is little doubt that any of
Her Majesty's Consular officers in China
or Japan would willingly prove to him
his mistake in this respect by committing
him for a period limited only by the
terms of the Order in Council, including
bread-and-water thrown in, without any
charge whatsoever for the accommodation!

THE Government Gazette of the 11th
instant contains an account of the Re-
venue and expenditure for 1867, with a
comparative statement for that and the
year preceding. It is too long for in-
sertion in full, so we briefly indicate the
heads of its information.
Under the head of Revenue, "Land"
produces £217,056.40; "Rents exclusive
of Lands" £50,366.23; Licenses of vari-
ous descriptions give £133,743.16, the
opium monopoly, the highest source of
revenue under this head, producing
£84,500. The Gambling license fees are
not included in the return. The Stamp
tax has yielded £28,232.12; Police
lighting and water rates bringing the
aggregate revenue from taxes up to
£251,144.21. Postage gives £62,866.77;
Fines and Fees of Court £30,721.28;
Fees of office aggregate £68,849.76.

Amongst the miscellaneous items which
complete the table, the Mint is shown as
yielding £12,705.45, the sum total of
Revenue for the year being \$859,403.92.
Under the head of Expenditure the
"Establishments" absorb \$428,831.99.
Pensions, revenue services, adminis-
tration of Justice (exclusive of establish-
ments), and charitable allowances account
for \$13,381.92; Hospitals, for \$10,663.90;
Police and Gaols, for \$94,879.56, while
the "Mint is debited with \$15,766.88.
Works and buildings figure for \$74,842.06,
and Roads, Streets and Bridges for
\$36,049.41. Miscellaneous items com-
plete the Expenditure side of the account,
amounting to \$730,916.82. Had the full
sum of that import been included, the
Expenditure would have amounted (in
round numbers) to \$824,000.

The net increase of revenue as shown
by the comparative table is \$90,927.34,
while there is a decrease of Expenditure
of \$206,037.73. This astounding result
seems to be largely owing to the fact
that \$106,163.08 less has been paid in
1867 than 1866 for conveyance of mails;
that \$93,000 odd have not been paid
for Military contribution, and that there
is a decrease of nearly \$90,000 expended
for works and buildings.

Taken altogether, the returns are more
promising than any we have had for
some years. It will be noticed that out
of a revenue of \$860,000, more than
\$400,000 is paid for the Government Es-
tablishment of the Colony. This seems a
large amount, but we must postpone any
consideration of the details given in the
report under notice.

LOCAL.

THE Band of the 73rd Regt. will perform
in the Public Garden on Tuesday, the 14th
instant, at 4.30 P.M. The following is the
programme—

OTTER, "Flight from Switzerland." Küklen.
QUADRILLE, "Miser." Strauss.
SELECTION, "Up Ball in Maschera." Verdi.
VALE, "La Vie Parisienne." Merriott.
GAL, "Berliner." Arndt.
M. TROY, Band Sergeant Conductor.

"SCHEDULE TIME" has again most lament-
ably broken down, in the case of the Pacific
Mail Company's steamer the *Great Republic*,
which was due here from San Francisco
onwards of a week ago, and which now,
within 48 hours of the date "on or about"
which she is advertised to commence her
return voyage, is still per-
mains if not in *sublimis*. The notification
which some of our American friends are
reported as feeling in consequence of this
repeated failure of the prediction respect-
ing wonderful speed and unequalled punc-
tuality may, however, find relief in a brief
point of view from the fact that less in-
convenience to correspondents is likely
to be the result, owing to the circumstances
that duplicates of many of the letters now
on their way hither in the lagging levitation
were delivered here eight days ago, via
London, by the P. & O. steamer *China*.

LOCAL BANK RETURNS FOR MARCH.		
BANKS.	AVERAGE.	PERCENT IN
Associative Reserve		
Oriental	\$ 905,000	\$400,000
Chartered Mercantile	375,870	200,000
Chartered	284,466	100,000
Hongkong & Shanghai	1,102,170	500,000
Total	\$2,367,514	\$1,200,000

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
John Brown, alias Jackson, a seafaring
man, who charged with having been drunk
and with having refused to pay his char-
ge. From the chair-copied evidence it
appeared that defendant had employed his
chair for five hours yesterday, and then
refused to pay for the same. On being
asked what he had to say for himself, de-
fendant for some time persisted in main-
taining a dogged silence. Mr. May fined
him \$1 for being drunk, and ordered him
to pay \$1 to the constable.
A quarrel between two colored men and
a Chinaman brought to light the fact that
a dollar is worth 133 cents, a money-
changer.

RE-BEATING.—The charge of child-beat-
ing brought against a Chinaman residing
in d'Aguilar Street some time since, and
upon which he was committed by Mr. May
to the Supreme Court, was brought to the
notice of his Worship again to-day. Mr.
Pollard, acting as counsel for the defend-
ant, appeared for the defendant. His Worship
observed that, as the Attorney General had
looked into the case, and failed to discover
in it any direct or aggravated continuity
of cruelty, had sent back the case for his
reconsideration, amendment or alteration;
and he would therefore now re-hear the
case. Mr. Pollard said that he had not
been previously in the case, but he had
read over the depositions, and he could not
see any ground of proof for an aggravated
assault. Dr. Murray had given, in his evi-
dence, a description of certain marks on the
skin, but the child herself admitted that
she had been generally well treated; while
a woman, a neighbor, had stated that she
had resided there for three months, during
which time no signs of beating were noticed.
Again, although the tax-gatherer, or rent-
collector, had noticed the beating on this
occasion, there surely could not have been
much cause for annoyance previously,
else the complainant would have informed
the Police before this. It was a question,
however, whether the amount of beating
exceeded what was justifiable in a case of
loca parentis; and in that case, it would be
a case of simple assault. It was only rea-
sonable correction for a justifiable cause
(the child having been caught stealing),
and a small fine would meet the case. His
Worship would take into consideration
that the defendant had been at considerable
expense in engaging legal advisers for her
defence, while at the same time she had
borrowed money for her bail, and had been
in Gaol for a short time previously to bail
being granted. His Worship remarked
that he had felt it his duty to make a
thorough investigation into this case, owing
to the class to which the children belonged.
He was certain that a great amount of ill-
usage was imposed upon that class of
children, and that they were treated more
like goods and chattels than with that care
and love which they would obtain from
their parents. He had a similar case, to-
day, which he had remanded for a week;
and he was determined to check and pre-
vent such ill-usage to unfortunate girls like
that in question.—Mr. Pollard said that by

unfortunate, his Worship did not surely
mean that the girl kept by defendant was
brought up for the purpose of prostitu-
tion, because such was not the case.
The girls such as the one in question were
purchased as household drudges but were
not treated so delicately as might be.
The defendant was now in a worse position than
had the full penalty been previously impos-
ed for assault.—His Worship said he would
fine prisoner £5, and order her to find \$100
security to keep the peace towards the
children for the next three months. The
bail of \$500 would be returned, and the
children would be given up.
(Before Mr. Goodlake.)—Chun Ayeo and
Chung Akun were charged, with others not
in custody, with having drugged Mr. Clark,
and robbing him of jewellery and money
to the value of \$200.—Richard Clark, of the
Victoria Tavern, sworn, stated that, on 23d
ultimo, at 5.30 p.m., he asked for his tea
as usual, and had scarcely drunk part of it
when he became insensible, and even now
he had not thoroughly recovered from its
effects. Next day, complainant found his
box had been opened, and that from it had
been stolen three sets of studs, two gold
chains (one worth \$75), some trinkets and
some gold coins and money; all which he
valued at about \$200. He found that his
boy had absconded, and he then made a
report to the Police; the prisoners in dock
and did not know Mr. Clark's sing-fung, de-
clared, said that he was assistant cook at a
boarding-house; he knew the two pris-
oners, and the 2d prisoner was his fellow
servant. One morning, a short time ago,
he saw the two prisoners and two other
men dividing money in the kitchen, when
each appeared to have a share of about \$3.
There were also some gold chains and gold
pieces, the former being broken up in small
bits and divided.—Inspector Dwyer de-
posed to having found the gold pieces pro-
duced from the person of the first prisoner;
from information received he also arrested
the 2d prisoner. Both prisoners were then
remanded until Monday next.

In a paltry case of assault heard before
Mr. May this morning, in which Mr. Toller
appeared for the defendant, it was stated
by that gentleman that a guild existed
amongst the brothel-keepers of the Colony;
and it was further stated that the assault
complained of was hatched by the members
of the guild in order to punish the prisoner
for having in some way or other offended
that august body. It is certainly carrying
trades' unions to a pitch when guilds are
formed by men professionally antagonistic
to the moral welfare of society. Full de-
tails of the objects of the Brothel Corpora-
tion were not given.

SIGON COMMERCIAL.

We take the following from the Saigon
Commercial Bulletin of March 24:—
Since our last report, the demands for
vessels have been pretty brisk and several
have been taken up at very fair rates. The
following are the settlements of the week:
Bellet, 14th, British, 16,000 pls. for
Hongkong, at 40 cents per picul Rice.
Henri IV, French, 17,000 pls. for Hong-
kong, at 40 cents per picul Rice.
Lemaitre, (to arrive) Bremen, 6,300 pls.
for Hongkong, at 45 cts. per picul Rice.
Edouard, French, 2,200 pls. for Sing-
apore and back, \$1,000 in full.
Although the last 10 we received from
Hongkong are not encouraging to shippers,
there is still a fair enquiry for vessels of
small capacity, but as at present there is
no disengaged tonnage, the business has
been restricted to those mentioned above.
The next arrivals of disengaged vessels will
no doubt obtain the rates quoted to-day,
viz: 45 and 40 cents per picul, for small
vessels, and 40 to 42 cents for vessels of
over 12,000 pls.

SHIPOWNERS' LIABILITY.

(Mitchell's Maritime Register, Feb. 22.)
The fortunes, or, more properly, the
misfortunes, of the *Great Eastern* steamship
have produced another decision in the
Court of Admiralty, depending on legal
principles which directly concern the
owners of Shipping property. The case came
before the Court as a claim for necessities.
The plaintiffs are certain Shipowners, of
Liverpool, who sued for repairs and equip-
ments, and the defence was that, when the
repairs were done and the necessities sup-
plied, the *Great Eastern* was chartered to
Jules Despecher, a Frenchman, and that
the work and the goods were not
supplied on account of, or to the credit of,
the defendants. It will be seen that these
pleadings at once raised the much-debated
question of the Registered Owners' liability.
The cases principally relied upon, by the
Company, are the well known cases of
"Frost & Oliver," and "Mitcheon v. Ol-
iver." These were evidently much pressed
upon the Court during the arguments, and,
indeed, it was admitted that they would
mainly govern the Court's decision. Re-
ferring to the cases, Sir R. J. Phillimore
said—"The principles to be extracted from
these decisions are—first, the liability of
the owner to pay for repairs and equip-
ments ordered by the Master depends,
according to common law, not upon the
ground of Ownership of the vessel, but on
the ground of a contract, made with the
owner, by a person who was the agent of
the owner, for the purpose of ordering
these necessities; secondly, that no con-
tract of a Master can bind the Owner of a
vessel, unless such authority has been
actually given to him; and, thirdly, unless
the Owner has, by word or deed, or by
both, held out the Master as his Master,
and thereby induced the vendor to supply
the necessities on the credit of the Owner."
Now, in the case before the Court, the
ship had been chartered, as we have seen,
to M. Jules Despecher, but her Captain,
Sir James Anderson, remained with her,
ordered the supplies and repairs, as he had
done on former occasions, and, in fact, acted,
as he himself stated, for both parties—
"as Captain for the Charterer and the
Owners for nearly the whole period."
Moreover, the bills on ship's account were
forwarded to Mr. Yates, the Company's Sec-
retary in Liverpool, who transmitted them
to the Captain, who counter-signed them in
the "usual way"; they were then sent back
to Mr. Yates, who paid them. Had the
matter rested there, the case for the Com-
pany would have had but a slender founda-
tion. It appeared, however, that Mr. Yates
held a power of attorney from M. Jules
Despecher, under which he was presumed
to act, and, no doubt, did act, during the
existence of the charter to that gentleman.
But did the public, and particularly the
plaintiffs, know this? Mr. Yates was in
Liverpool, the recognized Agent of the
Company. On the door of his office was a
brass plate bearing the words "Great Eastern
Steamship Company." Higher up, in the
same chambers, he had another office,
over the door of which was "Steamship
Great Eastern." In the latter office, it ap-

peared Mr. Yates transacted M. Despecher's
business. But the plaintiffs knew nothing
of that. They only knew that Sir James
Anderson, as Captain of the *Great Eastern*,
ordered certain repairs and necessities, and
that the bills were paid (with the exception
of those relating to the present claim) by
the Secretary of the Company. On a review
of these facts the Court held that the Own-
ers had not transferred the possession of the
vessel to the Charterer, so as to get rid of
their liability for the necessities ordered by
the Master; and that they did hold out Sir
James Anderson to the plaintiffs as the
Master of their ship at the time the mate-
rials were supplied. A decree was, there-
fore, pronounced for the plaintiffs.

This decision appears to be in accordance
with the principles on which, as it has been
well settled, the liability of Owners to mate-
rial men rests. The question is one which
has been largely discussed in our courts of
law, and the general conclusion arrived at
has been looked upon with much disfavour,
by those who contend that the fact of a man's
name appearing on the register, as Owner
of a ship, is notice to all the world, and
ought to fix him with liability for neces-
saries supplied, and for repairs effected, or
for work performed about the ship, whether
in repair or chartering. Such, however, is
clearly not the opinion of lawyers. "The
doctrine (observed Chief Justice Erle in
one of the cases above cited), that the legal
ownership of the ship is 'præsumptum' as
Master has authority to contract for such
Owner, has been repeatedly negatived."
But the decisions as to the Owner's liability
go further than this. "defendants [says
Mr. MacLachlan, in his well-known treatise
on the Law of Merchant Shipping] are not
liable on contracts for the ship made by the
Master, merely because they are Owners,
or appear on the register as such, or hold
themselves out as Owners, and are in pos-
session of the ship at the time of the con-
tract, or because the contract is made by
the registered Master, acting as Master,
with the privity and consent of the defen-
dants, and making the contract with their
privity, and the goods and work are supplied
and done on the credit of the defendants,
being fit and proper and necessary for the
ship under the circumstances existing at
the time of the contract—unless the Master
is also held out by the defendants as their
Master of the particular ship, acting on their
behalf in the conduct, management, and
direction of the vessel, and in ordering the
goods and repairs." This may not be very
satisfactory, but it is, nevertheless, settled
law. Inquiries are constantly addressed to
us involving this point of the Shipowner's
liability, on contracts made by his Ship-
master for repairs or necessities; and it is
well to be able to point to a very recent
decision, to which the law has been applied
strictly. A Shipmaster may be a general
Agent for the purposes of the ship, or he
may be the Owner's Agent, for a particular
occasion, authorised by him to enter into
contracts on his behalf. In the former case,
the Master becomes personally liable, or
the ship may be detained by the Shipwright
who has repaired her, and who has for
those repairs a lien upon her. But the
Owner has nothing to do with the contract,
even though necessities have been supplied
to his ship, or work performed and materials
provided which improve the value of his
property. In the latter case, the Master is
the Owner's Agent in making a particular
contract, and proof of this only is necessary.
It was this which determined the result in
the case decided on Tuesday last. The
Owners of the *Great Eastern*, notwithstand-
ing that the ship was chartered to a for-
eigner, who, it appears, was to find the
ship in every way, continued to hold out
Sir James Anderson as their Shipmaster for
the particular occasion; and, having done
so, they fixed themselves with liability on
all contracts made by him in respect of the
ship, her repairs, and necessities. We
commend Sir R. J. Phillimore's judgment
in this case to the attentive consideration
of all Owners of Shipping property.

"THE 30th of January was set apart as a
"day of fasting and prayer to deliver the
people of Alabama from the horrors of
negro domination."
The Post understands that the standard
of age for entrance into our military col-
leges has just been lowered from 19 to 16
to 17 to 15 years.
A CORRESPONDENT of the Irish Times
telegraphs from London that a young mem-
ber of the aristocracy lost, on Wednesday
night, £10,000 at whist.
A REPORT has reached us, says a contem-
porary, which we have good reason to fear
is well founded, that several members of
an English sisterhood are meditating a
secession to the Roman Church, if they
have not already taken this step.

the English Press, if we point out how little the metaphysics of this important subject support this opinion.

The essential conditions of capacity for a successful cooking of a husband seem to be two: first, loving him, without which cooking would not succeed; and next, a pleasant sense of mild superiority to him in relation to all the little details on which he most needs cooking; and, as almost involved in this, a certain subtlety of perception as to the manner in which he is best pleased to be cooked, whether by an open desire to please him, or rather by a layout and vigilant pro-arrangement of events, so as to fall into apparent coincidence with his pre-possessions, the female ornaments by which this is contrived being as carefully hidden as the machinery of a musical box from the eye. Now, perhaps, it will be granted at once that the higher education has absolutely nothing to do with the first condition of a truly cooking mind. We would go so far as to say that a woman's culture would never prevent her loving the man she marries, but at least it is no great compliment either to men or to women to suppose that this would be very often the case, for it would imply that it helps women to see through men, which is uncomplimentary to men, and that it does not help women to tell the truth when they are asked to marry, which is uncomplimentary to women. And as it may be assumed, without any great violence, that education will do as much to open women's eyes to the merits of men as to open their women's eyes to their deficiencies, the tendency of the higher education in relation to this indispensable condition of a cooking mind, love for her husband, may fairly be assumed to be neutral. But we strenuously maintain that in relation to the second and more special of the conditions affecting the power to cook, the higher education is a most potent factor. We lay it down as a canon which the fullest investigation will only more and more establish, that an attitude of placid and mild superiority to your husband—an indulgent frame of mind such as you feel towards a prepossessing child or a spoiled pet—is absolutely essential to a large capacity in this direction. A certain benignity, a playful condescension of nature, is one of the highest possible qualifications for this great gift. It is, of course, not to be conceded for a moment that this is in any way inconsistent with a quasi-religious reverence for your husband on what you darkly suppose to be his own peculiar ground. There, in his own high region, is he of scholarship, or political economy, or commercial mysteries, or literary attainments, or legal, or medical, or theological research—he is still your hero, grand, masterful, inexplicable. And the existence of a region in which you thus abuse yourself before him, even in your secret hearts, is possibly almost essential to the levity and pleasurable reaction of that other attitude of mind in which you feel authorized to look down upon him as a child that needs an indulgent treatment, an almost compassionate care.

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individual traits of their husbands' characters. Mr. Arnold has connected very closely together "sweetness and light," and they are nowhere more closely combined than in the tolerant indulgence of an educated woman with a delicate gift for cooking. The sweetness without the light would be insipid. For there is need not only of tolerance, but of subtle discrimination in the mode of showing it. Merely to be so happy if they only get their way, and are not made aware that their old little fancies are at once indulged and understood as light caprices, which might at any time be shaken off, but which their wives humour because their own sense of humour is gratified by compliance. A woman whose husband can't bear to see her dusting, or can't endure to know she has been in the kitchen looking after the pastry, and there are such men, in spite of the Saturday reviewer, looks twice as gracious when she has just nimbly whisked away her duster under the sofa, and turns with a dignified look towards the opening door, or when she has blandly feigned gratification at the pastry which they both perfectly well know that she herself has made, as she would if there were not a touch of humorous condescension in her state of mind. It is not merely the acquiescence which is attractive, but the mutual understanding that the whim is a mere whim, which there is a special delight in gravely humouring. The shadow of the smile with which the acquiescence comes, this expression which tells your husband that you are accommodating yourself to his unreason, because it is his, and enjoying it, is half the grace of the concession. And what gives it more than "the higher culture"? When the green-grocer's wife blurted out before her husband's face:—"Harris, he can't bear to be worried at his dinner hour, and what's more, I won't let the poor dear worried by anybody, that's that!"—Harris will probably burst out ill-temperedly that he would just as soon have a worry at that time as at any other; simply because he is jarred by this naïveté, and that he positively needs to be gratified in what he knows to be only a whim. But when an educated woman smiles, "We're at dinner, Susan. No, my dear, you really must not go out. I have a weakness for not being disturbed at meal-times," her husband feels that he is under an indulgent "economy" which is adapted graciously to his fancies, but that his wife perfectly enters into the intrinsic weakness of his nature, and covers it by the pleasant notion that she has herself adopted his tastes, and makes it a favour to her that he will not waste them. The uneducated woman thinks her husband really needs these little gratifications, and grates upon him by showing that she thinks so. The cultivated woman secures them by some device which makes her husband see clearly that she knows they are rather arbitrary fancies, and indulges them on that very account. So far from culture unlifting a wife to cook for her husband, she is almost unfit for that great duty without it. The power of entering into "the indelicately little," and recognizing it fairly as indelicately little, and yet yielding its true importance in life as of grace, without stupidly overrating it, is given chiefly by culture. And how can any woman cook for her husband successfully without the subtle discrimination which enters into all these shades of feeling, and adapts itself delicately to them all!

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-NUPITAL IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE.—A girl need not give up all her amusements because she has captured a husband; but the young married woman who is to be seen, night after night, racing down a ball-room with whiskered pantaloons and fierce frowns, must find difficulty in attending to her household duties in the morning. You to one the husband by mistake by himself, or in company with the newspaper only; not a bad substitute, it may be, for a wife who is not more than half awake, and cross from weariness and want of sleep. There is no reason why the married sister should dress more dowdily than the unmarried; but the hideously extravagant fashions of dress which prevail in good society are too often caricatured and burlesqued by the young English wife. The matron, now-a-days quite eclipses the maiden. She dines more indifferently; she waits more violently; she dresses more outrageously. "Hang it!" said D—, the other day, speaking of a well-known beauty, who has not yet ceased to reign, "she knows as much slang as a cabman, she drinks as much as a fish, only it's racoon, she gambles like Fox and Sheridan together, she wears a dress which the French police would exclude from the Jardin Mabille; and it's for just like this that you ask me to give up my crust of bread and liberty—my shilling whist and my pipe. Not if I know it." D— is a cynical philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his sketch is not much overdrawn. —"Fraser's Magazine" for December.

The advice to hand from America show that there was an impression abroad in the States that the President was about to adopt a short, sharp, and decisive policy with regard to the Alabama claims. A despatch of the President's private secretary sent to Philadelphia states that the Government would demand immediate reparation for the wrongs suffered by its citizens at the hands of the Alabama and other vessels fitted out in England during the rebellion. This matter is commented upon in several of the American papers, and the New York Herald perceives that some of the leading English doctors of divinity, statesmen, politicians, and political journals are pleading the propriety of a settlement of these little bills, and the Herald therefore thinks that if the President makes his demand for prompt compensation, England will probably close the controversy by coming down with the cash. It suggests, however, that there is no necessity for an immediate settlement of these claims. They may be judiciously held in reserve over England, subject to a final closure at any time. The New York Times says the real ground of complaint is the recognition of the South, by which England became largely responsible for the duration, magnitude, and enormous cost of the war. It is a wrong not to be redressed by the payment of money. War is the only form of reparation. But the New York Times does not believe that the American people have any idea of going to war with England. It would mean war with England and France combined. The Times concurs with correspondents from this side in considering that the President is trying to make political capital out of the Alabama claims as the Congress is by its Naturalization Bill.

ABOUT DRIVING MULES.—Most every one is familiar with the mode of driving (or) a drove of young mules. It is on the reverse

system. The driver buys from fifty to a hundred young unbroken mules, and mounts on a broad mare, they follow after the same as do sheep the bell-wether of a flock. For a great many years an old trader familiarly called "Old Sol"—who if ever possessed of any other patronymic had probably forgotten the fact—was in the habit of bringing from the West a drove of the long-eared animals and disposing of them to the farmers of South Jersey. The last business visit he made was about the time the turnip mania raged, and a single bar was stretched across nearly every public road, to pass beyond which required the payment of—For every carriage, sleigh or sled drawn by one beast, one and one-half cents per mile. For every additional beast, one and one-half cents. For every dozen calves, sheep or hogs, two cents. For every dozen horses, mules or cattle, six cents.—"Old Sol" had passed something like two dozen of these on his way from Camden to Bridgeton, paying the legal exaction at each stop, and not having disposed of a single mule, and drawing high the end of a long journey, he began to suffer from a drowsy fit in his pocket, and to his dismay saw the inevitable bar once more before him. Looking around and finding his mules were leisurely browsing along the road some two or three hundred yards behind, he hurried up his pace to the gate, paid a single toll for the horse he was riding, and made a special request of the gate-keeper to shut it after him and stop those damned mules which had been following him two or three miles. "Certainly," said the attendant, "The gate will be locked in less than ten minutes to tell it." "Old Sol" started off again on a brisk canter, which his mules soon imitated, and as they came to the gate he went over it in one, two and three orders, to the astonishment of the keeper, who saw the point of the joke in a few minutes after, and acknowledged himself "dead beat."

The official press of Prussia is particularly sore about the publicity which the blind King George of Hanover has acquired in Austria. This explains the fact that only "Pruvianers" were present when the King celebrated his "silver wedding"—the 25th anniversary of his marriage. The Berlin Cabinet persists in regarding as unfriendly the act of Austria in showing hospitality to the refugee monarch, and in giving passports to his followers, by which they have been enabled to reach Prussia. On both points the Austrian Cabinet has given explanations, but the Cabinet of Berlin refuses to be satisfied.

One of the most important ceremonies in which the Prince was engaged during his visit to Victoria was in laying the foundation-stone of the new Town Hall at Melbourne. The correspondents give a humorous description of the delicate way in which his Royal Highness handled his handsome gold trowel, as if afraid to apply it to such a precious object. Only a gold-producing colony would have been so lavish on the payment. It was of solid gold; the rose, thistle, and shamrock were beautifully worked in relief on the handle, and near its junction with the blade it was encircled by rows of diamonds, turquoise, and pearls. Banquets, processions, and balls filled the whole month of December, which will be hereafter regarded in the Fasti of the colony: it is the Prince's month. The one magnificent in which the Prince was in the number of addresses. Notwithstanding his immense fund of good-nature he was obliged to dodge some of these addresses. Among those received was one by the German residents in the colony to which the Prince replied in German.

BECKER A. DARWINIAN.—The Revd. Henry Ward Beecher has been preaching a sermon on the anti-darwinian.

THE BIBLE CHAPTER OF GENESIS.—The book of the generations of Adam. Perhaps the most curious chapter of the Bible, of which it may be thought less particular profit could be added, yet there might be some flowers gleaned out of the stubble-field. The question: would at once occur, did those antediluvian men live to so great an age as represented, and why was it not? The age was fabulous, because he believed the age was fabulous. The number of years in their age really meant many years. The Word of God referred to the earliest specimens of the human race; and if they were created at the lowest point, it was not at all inconsistent that the human beings should have been coarse and enervated and long lived. Those men of remote antiquity seemed to have been largely animal, deficient in nerve, and with the substance of human race had the physical powers most largely developed, and in the text it appeared that they reached an extraordinary age before they had arrived at puberty. They were slowwitted, inefficient creatures, and he did not believe Adam was different from them. Adam never did an act worthy of memory. The whole human family began at the bottom and worked their way up, and were destined to work their way up to a much higher level than at present. Longevity, such as that of old, would be a great misfortune. Death was thought by some to be a misfortune, but it was not. For many reasons it would be unfortunate if people lived in the full possession of their powers to a great age. Suppose men who had scores of millions in their hands were their bequeathing property, and a man of fifty would have no chance to cope with them. There were many considerations in the death of men, if the right ones only would die.

A MODEST PATRIOT.—During the war a patriot in Maine felt ashamed of remaining at home while his brethren were in the field, and he accordingly addressed the following letter to Governor Washburn:—Mr Gov. Washburn: As I feel that I had ought to be doing something for my country and have you a curial place for me I should like to have it if you have wit me and give me instructions what you want me to do.—Yours truly.

Mrs. MARGARET CARR, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, bought a black cat for the purpose of taking three drops of blood from it to be administered to a grandchild suffering from dropsy. Thereupon her neighbours raised a tumult, charging her with witchcraft, and she was obliged to call upon the authorities for protection. Mr. William Owens, her lawyer, brought twenty witnesses to prove that the child recovered the moment the blood was administered.

If you wish to irritate a cat, "put it out." The best way to nettle a person is to put a bunch in his bed; he will feel stung afterwards. To render a sedentary occupation unhorrible position may be effected by a bed of roses, the thorns not having been removed. The pain of glass may be felt by thrusting one's hand through a window. A dagger planted in the breast will grow if it takes root.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

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Opinions of the Press.

(Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortred & Co., of Hongkong, under the title of "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan." But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the society of the present colony, is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers, historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

From the Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8:—

"The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hue on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan, are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places covered by its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs. Mayers, Denny, and King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide, all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps, which accompany it—the work entirely of Chinese—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded it. We trust we have said enough to show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints."

(N. C. Daily News, May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives a most interesting and complete account. The book is a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide, all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, aided by the excellent maps, which accompany it—the work entirely of Chinese—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded it. We trust we have said enough to show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints."

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have remained unknown and buried in themselves. Now that Law and Officialism have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Notes and Queries, and Missionaries their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

(San Francisco News Letter, Mar. 23, 1867.)

We have received the first number, which is full of curious, out-of-the-way, and interesting matter.

(Singapore Free Press, Mar. 2, 1867.)

We have received the first number of a new little pamphlet of eight pages entitled "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," containing some able and interesting historical papers on China, together with notes and numerous queries for future contributors to answer, and states that the number of its pages will depend upon the number and length of its contributions. The work will be received with eagerness by literary men, as throwing light upon the ancient traditions of China, with researches into the laws of the various provinces, and the custom of the people.

Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

March 1867.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced. One is published at Poochow and is called "The Missionary Recorder," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "Notes and Queries." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important "signs of the times," has been our province to record, for they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(Shanghai Recorder, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, so entangled as it were, in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must have the appearance of "Notes and Queries." We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr. N. B. Denny, and is published at the low price of 5s. per annum; and having said this, we trust that "Notes and Queries on China and Japan" will meet with that success which as creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(Poochow Missionary Recorder, April, 1867.)

The two first numbers of Notes & Queries on China and Japan have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editor and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *London Times*, May 18. We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the "China Book and Yade Mecum" just issued for "travellers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs Shortred & Co., of Hongkong. The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places, they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists, and for some reasons best known to the compilers, suitably excluded.

We hope to see this omnium repaire in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

Notes and Queries.

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Opinions of the Press.


(Poochow Advertiser, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Sinologists, Chinese antiquaries and scientific men ought especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have remained unknown and buried in themselves. Now that Law and Officialism have got their Gazette, Science and Philology their Notes and Queries, and Missionaries their Recorder, the various divisions of mental thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford, and the index they supply to the mental vigour of the foreign community in this land.

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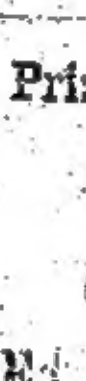


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